William L Morton Chas. Ex

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FRENCH EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

12 *Ventoſe, March* 2.

The executive directory having conſulted the law of the 9th of March, 1793, conſidering that the flags of neutral powers being no longer reſpected by the enemies of the French republic, and all the rights of men being violated to their prejudice, it is no longer permitted to the French people towards thoſe powers in general, that wiſh which they have ſo often manifeſted, and which they will conſtantly entertain for the full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation, directs among other diſpoſitions,

1. The ſhips of war and privateers may ſtop and bring into the ports of the republic, neutral ſhips, which ſhall be charged, in whole or in part, with merchandize belonging to the enemy.

2. That merchandize belonging to the enemy ſhall be declared good and lawful prizes, and be confiſcated to the profit of the captors.

3 That in all caſes, neutral ſhips ſhall be releaſed the moment that the merchandize ſeized is diſcharged; that the freight of it ſhall be paid at the rate which ſhall have been ſtipulated by the conſigners; and that a juſt indemnity ſhall be granted, on account of their detention, by the tribunals competent to decide on the validity of prizes.

4. That theſe tribunals ſhall be directed beſides to ſend, three days after the deciſion, a double inventory of the merchandize to the miniſter of Marine, and another to the miniſter for foreign affairs.

5 That the preſent law, applicable to all the captures that have been made ſince the declaration of war, ſhall ceaſe to have effect as ſoon as the enemy ſhall have declared non-ſeizable, although deſtined for the ports of the republic, the merchandize laden on board neutral ſhips, which ſhall belong to the government or to French citizens.

Having ſeen the law of the 27th of July, 1793, which directs the foregoing law to be fully executed, having alſo ſeen the 7th art. of the law of the 13th Nivoſe, 3d year, which enjoins all the agents of the republic to reſpect and obſerve, in all their diſpoſitions, the treaties which unite France to the neutral powers of the continent, and to the United States of America—conſidering that this laſt law is not derogatory to the law of the 9th of May, 1793, reſolves as follows:

Art. 1. The commiſſaries of the executive directory, with the civil tribunals of the department, ſhall take care that, in the conteſts upon the validity of maritime prizes, no deciſion ſhall be founded upon the 7th article of the law of the 13th Nivoſe, without the miniſter of juſtice having been previouſly conſulted, conformably to the 3d article of the law of the 8th Floreal, 4th year, relative to the treaties, in virtue of which, neutral perſons pretend to withdraw themſelves, by means of the firſt of theſe laws, from the execution of that of the 9th of March, 1793.

2. The miniſter of juſtice ſhall examine whether the treaties ſtill ſubſiſt, or whether they have been modified ſince the concluſion of them—there ſhall be furniſhed to them, by the miniſter for foreign affairs, all the documents of which they ſhall ſtand in need, and reference ſhall be made to the executive directory, as it is preſcribed by the law of the 8th Floreal, 4th year.

3. The directory remind all French citizens, that the treaty concluded on the 6th of February, 1778, between France and the United States, has been on the terms of the 2d article, modified of full right by that which has been concluded at London, on the 19th of November, 1794, between the United States and England—in conſequence,

1, After the article 17 of the treaty of London, of the 19th of November, 1794, all merchandize of the enemy's, not ſufficiently aſcertained to be neutral, conveyed under American flags, ſhall be confiſcated; but the ſhip, on board of which ſuch merchandize ſhall be found, ſhall be releaſed, and given to the proprietor. The commiſſaries of the directory are enjoined to accelerate, by all means in their power, the deciſion of the conteſts which ſhall ariſe, either upon the validity of the captures of the cargoes, or upon freights and inſurances.

2. According to the 18th article of the treaty of London, dated the 19th of Nov. 1794, relative to articles declared contraband by the 24th article of the treaty, dated Feb. 6, 1778, are added the following:—

Ship timber, oakum, pitch and roſin, copper for ſheating veſſels: ſails, hemp, and cordage; and every thing which ſerves directly, or indirectly, to the arming and equipping of veſſels, excepting bar-iron, and fir in planks.—Theſe articles ſhall be confiſcated as often as they ſhall be deſtined or attempted to be carried to the enemy.

3. According to the 21ſt article of the treaty of London, of the above date, every American, who ſhall hold a commiſſion from the enemies of France, as well as every ſeamen of that nation, compoſing the crew of the ſhips and veſſels, ſhall, by this fact alone, be declared piratical, and treated as ſuch without ſuffering the party to eſtabliſh that the act was the conſequence of threats or violence.

4. In purſuance of the l[illegible]e 14th of Feb. 1793, the regulation[illegible]e 21ſt of Oct. 1794, and of the 26th [illegible]y, 1778, reſpecting the manner of veſſels and neutral merchandize, ſhall be complied with, according to their form and tenor.

Every American ſhip ſhall therefore be deemed a lawful prize, which ſhall not have on board a bill of lading in due form, according to the plan annexed to the treaty of the 6th of Feb. 1778, the execution of which is enjoined by the 25th and 27th artices of that treaty.

5. The commiſſioners of the Executive Directory are required to carry into effect the penalties that attach on all clandeſtine attempts that may be made by American or veſſels belonging to any other nation, to paſs as neutral, on board the veſſel where the fraud is attempted to be practiſed, in the manner that theſe penalties have been repeatedly carried into effect during the preſent war. The penalties ſhall attach where the blanks in the conſignments and invoices are not filled up, though ſigned and ſealed, where the papers are in the form of letters, containing fictitious ſignatures; where are double paſſports, or policies, ſpecifying different deſtinations, where conſignment is made to two or more factors, and where there are different receipts or papers of any kind which conſign the whole, or part of the ſame goods to different owners or different deſtinations.

6. By this article proviſions of the treaty of the 9th Frimaire laſt, relative to freight and inſurance, are repealed, as far as they apply to inſurance.

7. The preſent treaty ſhall be publiſhed in the bulletin of the laws. The miniſters of marine and of the colonies, of juſtice, and for foreign affairs, are charged with the execution of it in their reſpective departments.

(Signed) REWBELL, Preſident.
LEGARDE, Secretary Gen.

Letter from Major Gen. Euſtace, of the United States, to the Editor of the Morning Poſt.

Graveſend, March 16, 1797.

SIR,

MOST indecently caluminated in an article of the Times of yeſterday, I have to requeſt a place in your paper, in order to diſabuſe that part of the public with which ſuch obliquy, if unreſented, might paſs for truth. Were it poſſible to ſuppoſe that the author or publiſher of that article were inclined to do me juſtice, I ſhould have addreſſed myſelf to him, that the following ſtatement of facts might circulate through the ſame channel with his atrocious calumny, and more efficiently defeat its deteſtable purpoſe.

The article which I allude to, ſir, was firſt publiſhed in the Sun, of Monday laſt, under the head of Dover; it has ſince been inſerted in the Morning Chronicle, Morning Herald, and your paper of Tueſday, without any alteration; in this the ſeveral editors were the more commendable, as the miſſion of Mr Walſh might have juſtified ſome commentary unfavourable to my reputation; it being difficult to ſuppoſe, that an unoffending foreigner ſhould be ſo arretted, on a charge of having publiſhed a pamphlet againſt the government of this country, at Paris;—yet ſuch is the fact.

In the Times of Tueſday laſt, the camp, as given in the communication from Dover, was retrenched; and the terms, "one of Dumourier's generals," ſubſtituted to thoſe of "having been lately in the ſervice of France;" after ſo perfidious a charge, I confeſs I was aſtoniſhed to find myſelf more directly calumniated in the ſame paper of yeſterday; this has determined me to direct, that my correſpondence with the government, and with the miniſter of the United States, ſhould be immediately publiſhed; and I beg leave in the interim to declare, through the medium of your paper, that I had never any ſort of intimacy with M. de la Fayette, nor was I under his patronage; that I did not meet with him in France till the month of July 1792, at the head quarters of Marſhal Luckner, to whoſe army I was attached by a letter of ſervice from Louis XVI. with my rank of colonel; that my arreſtation in Holland was not by order of the grand penſionary, nor was it founded on any charge of having preached revolutionary principles at the Hague; neither was I releaſed on any requeſt of the miniſter of the United States in Holland—the orders came from Mr. Rogers, ſecretary of the commiſſioned counſellors *(geecommitteer de raden)*; it was before I had viſited the Hague; and my releaſe from confinement in my own apartments at Amſterdam, was unſolicited by Mr. Adams. I never joined the conventional army after that event; and ſo far was I from threatening the grand penſionary, or any other author of my arreſtation, that I have ſince viſited Holland, without making any complaint againſt Mr. R. who gave the order, or the magiſtrates of Amſterdam who executed it, yet they are all in that city; the abſence of that guilt they ſo ſtupidly aſcribed to me, was a ſufficient triumph.

That I am a democrat is moſt true; if Mr. Waſhington, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Jay are not ſo, they are perjured ſcoundrels; for they have ſworn, with all their fellow-citizens, to reſpect and ſuſtain that form of government in the United States; I truſt they will not apoſtatize, on any promiſe of eulogium from the editors of the miniſterial prints of Great-Britain.

That I am not an emiſſary of the *gallica propaganda*, or an agent of the executive directory, it is not my duty to prove, on the charge of a venal news writer; if I am, the *onas probandi* moſt lie on him; but that his maſter and paymaſters do not think ſo, may be evinced by the order of his grace the duke of Portland to leave the kingdom; for it would be treaſon to his majeſty to favour the evaſion of ſuch an emiſſary.

I beg your pardon, ſir, for the trouble I give you—I am to ſail with the firſt fair wind, and can conſole you with a promiſe not to repeat this ſort of intruſion.

I ſalute you, ſir, reſpectfully,

J. S. EUSTACE.

BLANK BILLS of LADING, FOR SALE at this OFFICE.

THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE

BELL-AIR,

Bred by JOHN TAYLOE, *Eſq; of Mount Airy Virginia,*

A Beautiful Grey

full fifteen hands and a half high, will Stand the enſuing Seaſon at my Stable, in Greenſville county, 45 miles from Peterſburg, and 8 miles from Hicks's Ford, and will Cover Mares at the price of FIVE GUINEAS the Seaſon, or THREE POUNDS the Leap, the Leap Money muſt be paid at the ſtable door, and the Five Guineas may be diſcharged by the payment of Five Pounds, if paid by the 1ſt day of Aug[illegible], at which time the ſeaſon will expire. Good and extenſive paſturage gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

The pedigree and performances of BELL-AIR have been ſo often publiſhed, that it is unneceſſary now to repeat them.

THOMAS RIVERS.

Greenſville, January 23, 1797. eotf

The Noted Thorough-Bred Horſe

MELZAR,

BRED by Col. John Hoſkins, of King & Queen, county, now in high perfection, will ſtand at my ſtable in Brunſwick county, four miles above the court-houſe; will cover Mares the enſuing ſeaſon at the moderate price of FIVE GUINEAS the ſeaſon; but may be diſcharged by the payment of Sixteen Dollars by the firſt day of January next, EIGHT DOLLARS (caſh) the leap, or THIRTY TWO DOLLARS to enſure a Mare with Foal, and one half dollar to the Groom. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March, and will expire on the tenth day of Auguſt. Good and extenſive paſturage, well incloſed, gratis, and the greateſt care taken of Mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes. Mares will be fed if required, and Boys ſent with the Mares will be found their board gratis.

MELZAR will be ſix years old next April; he is a fine bay, well marked, full ſixteen hands high; his form and points will ſtand the teſt of the moſt critical obſerver. MELZAR was got by the imported Horſe Old Medley, his dam by Old Wildair, his grandam by the imported Horſe Vampeer, out of Col. Braxton's imported Mare Kitty Fiſher; Vampeer was got by Regulus, his dam by Steady, his grandam by Partner, his great grandam by Greyhound, and bred by Mr. Croſts of Barforth.

BURWELL WILKES.

Brunſwick, February 6, 1797. 4m

The noted thorough-bred Horſe

PRESIDENT,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtore at Poplar Mount, Brunſwick county, Virginia, 8 miles from Gen. Eaton's and Moſby's ferries, and 10 miles from St Tammany, will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the ſeaſon, five dollars the ſingle leap, and one and ſixpence to the groom; mares may be enſured for twenty dollars—the ſeaſon will commence the firſt of March, and end the 10th of Auguſt.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dapple grey, riſing nine years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high, and for elegance and proportion, inferior to no horſe on the continent. Good and extenſive paſturage well incloſed gratis, and particular attention will be paid the mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes; gentlemen may have their mares fed on the moſt moderate terms, and the boys ſent with them entertained gratis.

PRESIDENT was got by the imported horſe Clockfaſt, out of Old Poll; this mare was got by Old Fearnaught, her dam by Old Partner, her grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted imported mare Mary Gray; Poll's dam brought the noted running mare Betſy Baker, Poll alſo brought Young Flimnap, ſo noted for his performances any diſtance. Preſident is remarkable for getting large elegant well formed colts, and his performances on the turf has always been ſucceſsful having taken a purſe at Newbern, and diſtancing ſeveral fine horſes; alſo at Hicks's Ford, after covering a full ſeaſon, and it is the opinion of all the beſt judges who ſee him perform, that he is equal to any horſe on the continent, for either ſpeed or bottom.

ALLEN LOVE.

Brunſwick, February 20, 1797.

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VIENNA, March 1.

On the 27th ult. the Archduke Charles again took his departure from hence to the Italian army in Friuli. General Bellegarde and two adjutants accompanied him thither. He will now take upon him the command of the Italian army, to which, beſides the repreſentations of the Emperor, the perſuaſions of the Archduchefs Chriſtina, have much contributed, eſpecially as his highneſs would ſeparate himſelf but with reluctance from the brave army of the Rhine. He has obtained the promiſe, that the Italian army whoſe rendezvous is on the Piave, is to be reinforced to 80,000 men, including 60,000 regulars. The ſerious part of the operations will probably not begin before the middle of April, owing to the obſtacles occaſioned by the inundation of the rivers. General Mack will now go the army of the Rhine, the chief command of which will be given to the Duke of Saxe Teſchen.

The Auſtrians have again advanced as far as Treviſo in Italy, and the French have retreated to the Brenta

All the owners of horſes will be required to furniſh thoſe horſes they can ſpare for military ſervice, being granted an exchequer bill for the value of each horſe, bearing an intereſt of five per centum per annum. Theſe horſes are to convey proviſions to Italy.

GENOA, February 22.

The French are ſaid to have evacuated Trent.

The Court of Rome comforts itſelf with the hope of receiving a contribution of 1,200,000 ſterling, from the Roman Catholics of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to extricate the Pope from his preſent embarraſſment.

The Pope, according to the terms of peace agreed upon, will, it is ſaid, pay down 2,000,000 dollars immediately, and one million annually for a certain number of years. When his holineſs heard of the ſurrender of Mantua, and the capture of Ancona, by the French, he fainted away, and his health has been very much upon the decline ever ſince.

HAMBURGH March 10.

A letter from Vienna of the 1ſt inſtant, mentions, that notwithſtanding all the preparations, peace is again talked of. The French general Clarke, who was ſaid to have gone from Milan to Rome, is ſaid to have received diſpatches from Paris, relative to a peace with Auſtria. Theſe very diſpatches are ſtated to have occaſioned Gen. Clarke's departure from Milan.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has given ſolemn aſſurances to the Porte, of his friendſhip, by M. de Kotſchuby, his ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, expreſſing the deſire of the Porte's being animated with the ſame ſentiment. The Reis Effendi immediately returned a moſt flattering anſwer, announcing farther, that the Grand Signior would ſend an ambaſſador extraordinary to congratulate Paul I. on his acceſſion.

HAGUE, March 4.

Yeſterday two naval officers arrived here, one from the Texel, the other from Helvoetſluys, with intelligence that the two diviſions of our fleet, lying in thoſe roads, had put to ſea. The firſt diviſion conſiſted of eight ſhips of the line and four frigates, under the command of Vice Admiral Rentzies, and the ſecond of three ſhips of the line, and four frigates, under the command of Admiral Blois Van Treſlong.

Yeſterday an expreſs arrived from the Texel, announcing that both diviſions after effecting their junction, which has hitherto been prevented by the Engliſh, put back to the Texel. There is no doubt of this combined fleet's ſailing ſpeedily to begin its operations.

To damp the ſpirit of mutiny, which has manifeſted itſelf on board ſeveral ſhips of war, a proclamation has been iſſued. Every member of the legiſlative body is to enjoy an annual ſalary of 3000 florins.

PARIS, 21 Ventoſe, March 21.

The pretended kings of the ſea have been defeated; their ſceptre is on the point of falling from their hands, if the news from England and Bengal ſhould be confirmed. But at leaſt their pride has juſt been humbled in Europe. The Spaniards, whom they were in the inſolent habit of deſpiſing, and of conſidering as a certain prey, have ſubdued them.

The Marquis del Campo, ambaſſador from Spain, to the French Republe, received yeſterday from Madrid, a courier with the news of a deciſive victory obtained by the Spaniſh fleet over the Engliſh fleet. The circumſtantial details will, no doubt, ſoon be publiſhed. It is, however, already certain, that three Engliſh ſhips of the line have been taken, and three others ſunk. The reſt of Admiral Jervis's ſquadron had fled, and were cloſely purſued to the coaſt of Portugal.

The combat laſted ſeveral days, and was ſupported on both ſides with an obſtinacy of which there are few examples in hiſtory. The prodigies performed by the Spaniſh marine, recompence it for the unjuſt diſdain which had been heaped on it. The Engliſh, according to their cuſtom, endeavoured to cut through the Spaniſh line repeatedly; not being able to ſucceed, ſeveral of their ſhips were ſurrounded.

The glory of our allies is the more precious to us, as it is not foreign to our nation itſelf. Men who have long done honour to the French marine, aided the Spaniards in their triumph. The diſpatch from the cabinet of Madrid obſerves, as a very remarkable circumſtance, the celebrated Albert de Rioms fought by the ſide of the young and brave Cordova, and that ten or twelve French emigrant officers either commanded Spaniſh ſhips, or ſerved on board, and contributed to the victory.

This victory, joined to the financial criſis to which England is at this moment brought, muſt greatly accelerate a peace.

[So it appears by this French Spaniſh account, publiſhed in the French official gazette, that the victory of the Engliſh over the Spaniſh fleet is reverſed, and the Spaniſh inſtead of loſing four ſail, have taken and deſtroyed ſix ſail of the Britiſh!!! and Jervis is made a lord, and parliament have voted thanks, and the names of the ſhips taken from the Spaniſh, publiſhed in the gazettes, and Fox's declaration that it was the moſt ſplendid victory in the naval annals of Great-Britain, are, if this French Spaniſh account be true—a bore! Juſt ſo the Britiſh, though they obtained a great victory and took a number of French ſhips in the action of the firſt June, 1794—afterwards loſt all in the French gazettes.]

The Directory have publiſhed an exhortation to the people on the ſubject of the enſuing elections. The following is the moſt intereſting paragraph we had in it.

Be equally cautious in giving your votes to thoſe who wiſh for the reſtoration of the ancient ſyſtem, and thoſe who are averſe to order and government of any kind. Both parties are equally ſtrenuous to ſubvert the Republic—the one for the reſtoration of monarchy, and the other for the reſtoration of anarchy In both caſes, civil war, and the moſt dreadful convulſions, would be the unavoidable conſequences of injudicious choice.

LONDON, March 21.

The Hamburgh mail, which became due yeſterday, has not yet arrived, but a Dutch paper received on Saturday, makes mention of a farther ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities on the Rhine, in conſequence of ſome negociations carrying on among certain northern powers. This news, however, it is to be underſtood, is of French origin. Commotions ſtill continued in the interior of the Dutch provinces, and the ſailors in particular, were uncommonly clamorous for peace. The ſhips of war, it is ſaid, are very ill manned.

The more prominent reports of the day are, that negociations for peace are again pending, and it is moreover ſaid, that our miniſtry have privately diſpatched a perſon to Paris on buſineſs of this deſcription. The name of this agent is even given—the count D'Arcembairte. We merely mention the above as a rumour, reſting on very ſlender authority.

A veſſel arrived from Liſbon, which port it left on the 5th inſtant, brings a poſitive ſtatement that the Spaniſh fleet had not appeared at ſea ſince the late action. A reinforcement of three 74's is ſaid to have been ſent out from Cadiz on the firſt report (ſuppoſed to be erroneous) being received there of the battle, but this only kept the ſea to protect and aſſiſt the diſabled ſhips into port.

It was underſtood at Liſbon, that the Santiſſima Trinidada did not reach Cadiz, till 10 days after the engagement, and was then, when laſt ſeen off that port, in ſo ſhattered a ſtate, that it was thought ſhe muſt be laid up as a hulk.

The Britiſh fleet at Liſbon was perfectly refitted for ſea, as were the captured ſhips; great exertions were alſo uſing to get in early readineſs a Portugueſe ſquadron of conſiderable force.

A Spaniſh army was reported to be aſſembling on the frontiers of Portugal, but few apprehenſions were entertained of any immediate ſerious conſequences. The war was underſtood to be univerſally unpopular in Spain, in ſeveral provinces of which kingdom there had been inſurrections, particularly in Catalonia where the general wiſh was for a change of miniſtry.

It appears by a letter from Portugal, that the legion of Bourbon, in the Spaniſh ſervice, compoſed of French emigrants, having been ſent to Portugal, moſtly deſerted, and enliſted in the regiments of Mortemar, Caſtries and La Chartre, to fight in the oppoſite cauſe.

It is ſaid, that captain Velters Cornwall Berkeley, of the Emerald frigate, is to have a court martial held on his conduct, for not taking poſſeſſion of the Santiſſima Trinidada, the Spaniſh admiral's flag ſhip. It will be recollected, that after the late action, ſir John Jervis diſpatched three frigates in queſt of the above ſhip, which they fell in with. Having hoiſted the white flag, as a ſignal that ſhe had ſtruck, finding it not anſwered, the Spaniſh admiral then hoiſted the Britiſh jack over the Spaniſh colors, but captain Berkeley, who was commodore, did not take poſſeſſion, though preſſed by his officers to do ſo; ſuppoſing theſe ſignals were a trap to deceive him. On his arrival at Liſbon, this matter was repreſented to ſir J. Jervis, who ordered captain B. under arreſt.

Benezech, the French miniſter of the interior, has given the firſt part of his account of Belgium to the directory. Benezech announces the plan of the directory to render the harbour of Antwerp fit to receive a navy! nature has indeed provided for ſuch an eſtabliſhment, and a commiſſioner is now employed to take exact ſoundings as far as Fluſhing.

Letters have been received at Liverpool, from Martinico, up to the 20th January, adviſing that the ſugar crop, then working up, was the moſt abundant known for many years back. Letters from other of the Leeward iſlands alſo corroborate the fact, and that the plenty had been univerſal, except where the ravages of war had interrupted the planters induſtry, from which we may infer that nothing but the freight and enormous war inſurance, which will prevent a conſiderable fall in this very produce ſome of their neceſſary article.

According to the report of an American gentleman who was at Breſt at the time the two French frigates were captured, it appears that the French commanders at Breſt ſaw thoſe two ſhips captured, and thought it was only a feint on our part to induce men of war to come out of Breſt.

The capture of the two frigates in Breſt water, which had landed troops in Wales, is the more fortunate, or as ſome perſons would ſay, negatively ſucceſsful, as they had on board correct ſoundings, which they had made along the coaſt, on their way north about.

The laſt diſpatches from India, were of that favorable nature, as not to preſs for marquis Cornwallis's departure for that ſtation. This circumſtance gave riſe to belief that the noble marquis would not go to India; it is however, now fixed, that he ſhould leave town on or about the 24th inſtant, to reſume his former ſituation of governor general. He takes his paſſage in a frigate, and is only to be accompanied by Mr. Gartſhore, his private ſecretary, and one or two domeſtics.

It is generally underſtood by thoſe who have the beſt means of information, that the new loan will be contracted for on Friday next.—The committee on the ſtate of the finances are in the mean time expected to make their report.

In conſequence of the very important inveſtigations now purſuing for a ſtrict enquiry into an actual ſtate of finances of the country, the retrenchments which may be made in future, and the arrears due from every public office, an order has been ſent from the treaſury to the different departments of government, for a ſtate of their accounts, for an eſtimate of their perquiſites and fees.

On Friday, the ſubſcribers to the laſt voluntary loan of eighteen millions, made good their payment, which was 10 per cent. by appointment, at the bank of England. It is remarkable, that notwithſtanding the loan was at 10 per cent. diſcount, the whole inſtalment was paid without a ſingle default.

Application has been made to the bankers in England to know what quantity of new ſilver coinage they will want, as all the preſent defaced ſilver coin will be ſoon called in at its intrinſic value

The Fortune privateer has captured a Spaniſh Polacre, from the Havannah, worth 10,000l. and carried her into Bermuda.

The lords commiſſioners of the admiralty have contracted for ſeveral north country built ſhips of 300 tons admeaſurement, and upwards, to act as convoys and guardſhips on the eaſt coaſt of Britain, they being armed with 14 guns, 24 pounders, and ſmall arms in proportion. Six of them will be ſtationed between Shields and Yarmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, March 19

Sailed yeſterday, the ſquadron to reinforce admiral lord Jervis, conſiſting of the Ville de Paris, Belerophon and Theſeus.

Copy of a letter written by his imperial majeſty and king, to his ſerene highneſs my lord prince of Orange and Naſſau, major general in the ſervice of the emperor and king.

"Monſieur and Couſin,

"Accept my moſt heartfelt congratulations on your rapid progreſs in the carreer of military glory; fully ſenſible of the valour and zeal you diſplayed on divers occaſions during the campaign, to the advantages of my ſervice, and the intereſt of the common cauſe, it could not but afford me infinite pleaſure to ſee you, ſo early in life, follow, with determined firmneſs, the footſteps of your illuſtrious anceſtors, whoſe heroic proweſs juſtly entitle them to immortal celebrity I have given it in charge of my brother, the arch-duke, to preſent you, in my name, with the croſs Maria Thereſa, although one of the ſtatutes of that order forbids the ſame being conferred on thoſe wearing the decorations of all foreign orders, I felt myſelf impelled to make this, hitherto ſingle exception, in favour of your ſerene highneſs, as a ſtronger token to expreſs my ſatisfaction and eſteem.

"I am, with ſentiments of true and ſincere friendſhip,

"Monſieur and Couſin,

"Your ſerene highneſs's moſt affectionate ſervant,

(Signed) "FRANCIS."

The laſt letters from Vienna ſtate, in the moſt poſitive terms, that the emperor Paul I. intends to ſend an extraordinary permanent envoy, to the diet of Ratiſbon.

BOSTON, May 8.

Extract of a letter from Capt. John Cruft, of the barque Pomona, of this port, dated Malaga, March 12, 1797.

"This will inform you of my arrival here, after a paſſage of 27 days. I have been captured by the Engliſh and Spaniards—the latter detained us 8 or 9 days, treating us with great cruelty; and carried me into Algezira, a ſmall town weſt of Gibraltar. I was kept priſoner 4 days on board—and I am perſuaded that had I been taken by the Algerine, previous to their making peace with us, I ſhould have been treated with more humanity, than what I experienced from the Spaniards. My ſpy-glaſs was taken, together with moſt of my cloathes, and all my private papers—ſo that in fact they are not better than pirates. I am now bound to Alicant with my cargo, &c."

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux to a reſpectable mercantile houſe in this town, dated Bourdeaux, March 18.

"I ſhall ſail for New-York in three days, with a cargo of wines, for brandy is too high for Boſton market; ſugars, cocoa and tobacco, are in demand here; cottin, coffee, oil and fiſh, are dull ſale at preſent. Brandy per pipe 410 livres; wine common, per ton 310 livres."

PROVIDENCE, May 6.

Laſt week was completed at Hope Furnace, in the vicinity of this town, the proof of 128 Cannon (24 and 32 pounders) contracted for by the United States. They are handſome pieces, ornamented with the American Eagle, and all except one ſtood the proof, which was conducted under the inſpection of Captain Pearce, of the artillery, and Captain Nicholſon, appointed to command the frigate building at Boſton.

The are intended for the batteries and frigates of the United States.

NEW-YORK, May 13.

An obliging correſpondent has favoured us with a Boſton paper of the 9th May, which contains the following very important intelligence.

Laſt night the ſhip Merchant, Capt. Bater, arrived here from London, leaving that city ſince the Galen, with ſome exertion we procured a paper of March 24th. It contains the important information, that the Emperor at leaſt confeſſes the neceſſity of

IMMEDIATE PEACE.

The Britiſh King was at Windſor when the news arrived in London, but came up in haſte to town, when a council was inſtantly held. The Emperor in his communication, ſtates that a treaty

OFFENSIVE & DEFENSIVE,

Concluded between Pruſſia and France, in which the former promiſed to co-operate with his forces, had reduced him to ſue for peace to ſave his Empire. He profeſſes attachment to the Engliſh, ſpeaks of the avarice of the King of Pruſſia, reviews the war and cloſes with declining all further pecuniary aid.

March 23.

According to previous arrangements the Freemen of London aſſembled numerouſly at Guildhall, a motion for an Addreſs to the King praying him to diſmiſs his preſent Miniſters *forever*, as an important ſtep to the attainment of a peace, paſſed with but 6 deſſentients; a motion alſo obtained directing the petition to be couched in the ſtrongeſt terms, expreſſive of the deepeſt affliction.

Farther accounts are narrated of the convulſions of Ireland—an action is mentioned between the regular troops and the inſurgents of the North.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.

Arrived laſt evening at Glouceſter-Point, the ſchooner Expedition, Swain, 12 days from St. Thomas —Captain Swain informs, that the day before he ſailed, a veſſel arrived from Porto-Rico, with an account of that place being attacked by the Britiſh, who had carried one of the principal forts, with conſiderable loſs on their part.

By an arrival at New-York, from Liverpool, advices from France have been received, which ſtate the diſappointment of the factious, in the uniformly peaceable and orderly conduct of the primary aſſemblies.

Barras has reſigned his appointment in the French Directory, with the patriotic view of removing the difficulty which lay in the way of the rotatory election under the exiſting law;—his ſucceſſor is not yet named.

Talleyrand, formerly biſhop of Autun, was ſpoken of as a perſon likely to ſucceed to the directorial office; this however could not be determined until about the month of June.

SAVANNAH, May 9

Arrived Ship Sally, Capt. Webber, 52 days from Liſbon—with whom came paſſenger, Mr. John Millen of this place, who was a paſſenger in the Ship Diana, Capt. Ingraham, bound from Liverpool to this port, which was taken by the French privateer La Vengeur, (owned by Capt William Cowel of Boſton) carried into Breſt and condemned on the bribed evidence of George M'Kinzie a negro, who had been in the capacity of ſteward on board ſaid ſhip. The ſhip and cargo was American property, and principally owned by Capt. Edward Swaibreck of this place.

Mr. Millen together with the mate and the reſt of the paſſengers, was confined ſeveral days, as Britiſh priſoners.

The following is a liſt handed by Mr. Millen, of Americans who at preſent reſide in France, and are owners and fitters of privateers, which are ſaid to be cruizing for the expreſs purpoſe of capturing all American veſſels.

William Cowel, John Coffin Whitney, —— Ellis, James Callender, Samuel Hatch, of Boſton; Thomas Lewis, of Marblehead; —— Elery, of Cape Ann; Samuel Tuttle, of Tanton; —— Platt, —— Gilſon, James Taylor, of New York; —— Cooper, of Virginia; Peter Whitefides, of Norfolk.

Saturday evening laſt arrived in town from Fort Fidius, conducted by a troop of dragoons, under the command of Capt F. Webb, Wm. Yarborough, Obadiah Morris, Epraim Moore, and Miel Monk, who had croſſed the Oconee into the Indian territories, for the purpoſe of hunting, contrary to the laws of the United States, and were taken on the 22d ult. and carried priſoners to the fort, from whence they were ordered by the commanding officer, to this place, to be tried before the federal Judge. Previous to their marching from Fort Fidius, a conſiderable number of the inhabitants of Hancock county, collected in arms, with a determination to liberate them from the guard which was to conduct them to this place; but by the interpoſition and particular requeſt of the priſoners, and owing to the aſſiduity of Col. Lamare, the mob deſiſted from ſuch an unlawful proceeding and diſperſed.

We are informed that his Excellency the Governor and Col. Gaiter have both written to the Federal Judge, in their behalf.

AUGUSTA, May 11.

A foreigner made his appearance in Auguſta in the courſe of laſt week, to whom ſome gave the title of a Spaniſh general, others, that of a French general, and ſome again called him the governor of Louiſiana; be his rank what it may, it is certainly underſtood, that his errand was to induce Americans to aid and aſſiſt the republic of France in their new dominions, the Floridas, in caſe of any attempt by the Britiſh in that quarter—A very delicate requiſition this, on the part of either France or Spain, whilſt the one inſults us with the diſmiſſal of our ambaſſador, and ſeizes our property wherever it can be found, and the other refuſes to ſurrender the poſts which by ſolemn treaty they had yielded to the United States! It is doubtleſs, a very natural prediliction for the people of the Southern country, to prefer their Spaniſh neighbours to any change which the preſent proſpect of affairs promiſes, but deſpotic as the ſyſtem of the Britiſh government is, it would be found to ſuite us quite as well in the way of neighbourhood as the liberty and equality which emanates from the terrible republic. The Saturnalean feaſts in ancient Rome were well enough for a little ſpace occaſionally, but the perpetua ſaturlania, would go d—mn—bly againſt the grain of a Georgian or Carolinian.

CHARLESTON, May 10.

Extract of a letter from the Havannah, dated May 2.

"The orders ſaid to be given to French privateers to take all American veſſels, are contradicted, and without foundation. Veſſels coming from an Engliſh port to this place in ballaſt, and loading here with ſugar or molaſſes, if taken, will be made a prize of. This is the extent of what we can learn from the new arrangement of the conſul lately arrived here"

An order of the Britiſh Council, permits American veſſels to trade at the Cape of Good Hope, ſubject to ſuch reſtrictions as his Majeſty or the governor of the ſettlement ſhall order, and as the act which incorporates the Eaſt-India company occaſions.

May 12.

On Wedneſday laſt, in the Federal Circuit Court, indictments were preferred againſt 14 men, of the crew of the French ſchooner Grouper, which were committed to gaol on the 13th day of April laſt, on a charge of piracy on the high ſeas, treſpaſs on the brig Fair American, capt. Almy, and falſe impriſonment of her crew. The grand jury threw out the bills: in conſequence thereof the men were diſcharged by the court.

FREDERICKSBURG, May 17.

Died in this town, on Wedneſday laſt, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. SARAH STYERS, wife of JACOB STYERS, baker.

Several circumſtances attending the death of this woman, gave cauſe to ſuſpect that ſhe had died in conſequence of bad treatment from her ſaid huſband; he was accordingly taken into cuſtody the ſame day, examined, and committed to priſon. A court for his further examination will, we underſtand, be held the preſent week.

PETERSBURG, *May 23.*

Of the 105 members, who compoſe the Federal Houſe of Repreſentatives now ſitting, about 40 are new members.

It is aſſerted with great confidence in the Britiſh papers, of late dates, that the armed Neutrality is propoſed to be revived in the North of Europe; and it is added, on the ſame authority, that the Emperor of Ruſſia will appear at the head of it.

A London paper of March 18 has the following paragraph—"We are ſorry to ſtate that the miſchiefs which were dreaded from the ſtoppage of payment in caſh, become daily more alarming. On Saturday night laſt, upwards of three hundred workmen were diſcharged by their employers, in the ſingle branch of cloth weaving; reckoning each of thoſe men to have a family of only four perſons on an average, including himſelf; there are by this event, twelve hundred people in this one manufacture, turned on the world, deſtitute of bread."

The ſame accounts mention, that ſimilar diſtreſs is experienced among the workmen of Ireland.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable plantation whereon I now live, known by the name of HUNTING QUARTER, in the county of Suſſex, lying on Nottoway River and Hunting Quarter Swamp, and containing two thouſand acres; four hundred of which are rich low grounds now in woods, and the land in general both cleared and uncleared, equal to any in the county.—There is on the plantation, a tolerable good dwelling houſe, with neceſſary offices and out-houſes; alſo a mill (on a conſtant ſtream in a plentiful neighbourhood) running two pair of ſtones and lately rebuilt.—The ſituation of the land is ſuch, that it may well be divided into two or three tracts. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

HENRY HARRISON.

Hunting Quarter, May 14, 1797. (ofs)

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land lying in Amelia county, 21 miles above Peterſburg, on Winticomake creek, containing 400 acres, with a plantation ſufficient to work 6 or 8 hands to advantage, under good fences; a very good tobacco barn 50 feet long, and ſome negro houſes—the quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco and every kind of grain that is common to be made in this part of the country. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately, and the land will be ſhewed by Col Vivion Brooking, who lives near the place, and inform the purchaſer the terms, or apply to the ſubſcriber.

HENRY T. BROOKING.

Brunſwick county, May 2, 1797. (2m)

On Tueſday the 6th of next month, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at Charlotte courthouſe, all the perſonal eſtate of JAMES M'CLELLAN, deceaſed;

CONSISTING of a variety of Dry Goods, Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, Horſes, Cattle, &c. On all ſums above five and under ten pounds, ſix months credit will be given; and on all ſums above ten pounds, until the firſt day of March next.—Bond with approved ſecurity will be required, to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid. All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to make them known.

WM. MAITLAND, Admr.

May 20, 1797. (3)

THE Sloop BETSEY, JOHN COUSENS maſter, brought to this place three bundles of FRYING PANS marked J. G. (which ſhe took out of the ſhip Induſtry, Capt. Vickery, lately arrived at Norfolk) for which no owner has as yet appeared.—They may be had by application to the ſubſcriber, on payment of the freight from Norfolk to this place, and the coſt of this advertiſement.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO.

Peterſburg, May 15, 1797. (eo3)

Juſt come to hand, and for Sale at the Printing-Office,

An Additional Aſſortment of BOOKS—among which are—

A new EDITION of the

LAWS of the UNITED STATES,

From the commencement of the Federal Government, to the end of the laſt Seſſion of Congreſs, which terminated March 3, 1797, in three Volumes.—Price Six Dollars.

The Acts of the laſt Seſſion of Congreſs may be had ſeparately.

ALSO,

LOVE AND PATRIOTISM,

Or the extraordinary adventures of M. DUPORTAIL, late Major General in the armies of the United States—interſperſed with many ſurpriſing incidents in the Life of the late Count Pulauſki.

AND

IMPERIAL, ROYAL and DEMY LEDGERS, JOURNALS and DAY-BOOKS.

May 22, 1797.

Freſh Clover Seed,

Juſt received, and for Sale by the ſubſcribers in Old-Street, Peterſburg.

CLARKE & NEBEKER.

March 16, 1797. (ep tf.)

D. & W. EANES,

Have juſt received per the Diſpatch, from Boſton, and now opening for ſale;

A WELL aſſorted and freſh ſupply of Mens, Womens, Boys, Miſſes and Childrens' Shoes and Slippers—they have alſo Liſbon and Teneriffe Wines, by the pipe, quatter caſk, or gallon, Antigua, W. India, and N. E. Rum, Coffee, Molaſſes, Apple Brandy, Hyſon and Souchong Teas, and many other articles in the Grocery way, which they are determined to ſell low for caſh.

ALSO,

A Quantity of New-England and Jerſey

PINE PLANK.

N. B. A few ſets of Doctor Perkins's Metallic Points may be had, if applyed for ſoon.

Peterſburg, May 15, 1797. (4.)

J. M'DOWEL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has received at his ſtore, in the houſe formerly occupied by Richard Stuard, joining Dr. Maſſenburg's, in Sycomore ſtreet:—a quantity of Herrings and Shads, Tar, Weſt India Rum, Northward ditto, French Brandy, Peach and Apple ditto, Wines, Molaſſes, Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Candles, Soap, Hyſon and Green Teas, a few pieces of Cloths, Caſſimers, Calicoes and Linens; which will be ſold low for caſh, &c.

Peterſburg, May 8, 1797. (tf.)

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has juſt received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reaſonable and reduced prices for Caſh or produce.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797. tf.

The Subſcriber has juſt Received,

And for Sale at his Store in Old-Street,

Four Hhds. LOAF SUGAR.
Twenty Barrels BROWN Ditto.
Two Tons Philadelphia IRON.
5 Hhds. Weſt Inda RUM.
10 Ditto New England Ditto.
10,000wt. of COFFEE.
150 Sacks of SALT.

All of which will be ſold low for caſh, or country produce.

JOSEPH T. BLANCHARD.

Peterſburg, May 18, 1797

BEING fully authorized to ſettle and collect the outſtanding debts of Hart, Campbell and Company, Nimmo, M'Murdo and Stark, and David Anderſon and Company, all of this place:—I earneſtly requeſt thoſe indebted to either of the above Company's, to come forward and pay off their balances immediately. The great length of time ſince their debts were contracted, will ſet aſide any excuſe on the ſcore of having made bad crops, or of being obliged to part with produce at a low price, when it is known they have all been due from two to twelve years. Suits will indiſcriminately be commenced againſt all thoſe who diſregard this notice.

DAVID ANDERSON.

Peterſburg, May 15, 1797. (6t)

To be ſold for Ready Money, upon the premiſes, on Wedneſday the 7th day of June next, agreeably to a deed of truſt to us given at the decretal order of the Hon. High Court of Chancery made in this caſe,

THE Houſe wherein ERASMUS GILL now reſides, and certain Lands adjoining thereto; alſo ſeveral valuable Slaves and Houſehold Furniture, as enumerated in ſaid truſt, or ſo much thereof as may be neceſſary to diſcharge certain debts due to Campbell and Wheeler, for themſelves and others, agreeable to ſaid decretal order, and the expences of the ſale.

JOHN VERELL.
JOHN NICHOLAS.
ROBERT BOLLING.

Peterſburg, May 18, 1797. (tf.)

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, the 2d of January 1797, Three HOGS and Nine PIGS, marked as follows; two marked with a ſwallow fork in the right ear, and a crop and nick in the left; one of them with a hole in the left—alſo the other one with a ſwallow fork in the left ear, and a ſmooth crop in the right.—Appraiſed to Four Pounds Ten Shillings current money.

JOHN GREEN.

Charlotte, May 15, 1797. (3t)

I WILL commence Inoculation for the SMALL POX on Tueſday the 16th inſtant, at an hoſpital one mile diſtant from my reſidence, and ſhall continue it during the months of June and July.—Thoſe perſons who wiſh to be in the firſt ſet, are requeſted to make immediate application—boarding, excluſive of bedding, will be furniſhed if required.

Thoſe who wiſh to avail themſelves of this opportunity, are aſſured that the months of May, June, and July, are the beſt for receiving the diſorder, being much more healthy, and generally more exempt from the diſeaſes incident to the vernal and autumnal months.

ROBERT WALKER, Jun.

Kingſton, May 8, 1797. (1m)

Blank Bonds for ſale

AT THIS OFFICE.

Public Vendue.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, the 26th Inſtant,

3 Boxes 7-8 Iriſh Linens, coſt from 13½ to 23d. ſterling.—A Credit until Chriſtmas next, will be allowed, purchaſers giving bond and approved ſecurity.

WILLIAM HAXALL, V. M.

May 23, 1797.

In conformity to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, paſſed in March 1796, will be ſold for ready money, at Public Auction, the LAND and SLAVES herein after mentioned, or ſo much thereof as may be ſufficient to pay certain debts due to David Roſs, John Verell, as directed by the ſaid decree, on Friday the 26th day of May next, at the houſe of Mr. James Duvel, in the Town of Peterſburg;

A VALUABLE PLANTATION whereon he now lives, commonly called STERLING CASTLE, containing 800 acres more or leſs. This plantation is in excellent order for cropping and well improved with very valuable and commodious dwellings, and good orchards.—It is within eight miles of Peterſburg, and is a very deſirable ſituation for a genteel family—At the ſame time and place will alſo be ſold, a number of ſlaves conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN.

JOHN NICHOLAS,
THOMAS VAUGHAN,
WILLIAM VENNERSON, } Truſtees.

April 5, 1797.

FOR SALE.

Purſuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, made the 1ſt day of June 1796, will be offered for ſale on the premiſes;

A TRACT of Land on Coleman's creek, in the county of Halifax, containing 3075 acres, more or leſs, adjoining the lands of Mr. Roger Atkinſon and others; being the land ſold by Peter Rogers to Alexander Shaw, and by Shaw conveyed in truſt to ſecure the payment of ſundry debts ſpecified in the ſaid deed.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold another TRACT of 856 acres, on the river Hyco, Orange county, North Carolina, formerly the property of James and Robert Bell, which likewiſe adjoins Mr. Atkinſon's lands, and is included in the abovementioned deed of truſt.

The ſale will be on the 15th day of June next—a credit of ſix months will be allowed the purchaſers, who muſt enter into bonds with good ſecurity for the purchaſe money—a good title will be made to the lands when the bonds are diſcharged.

Perſons diſpoſed to purchaſe, will no doubt ſatisfy themſelves by viewing the lands before the day of ſale—and further information may be had on application to Meſſrs. Kennon Jones, or Richard Smith, of Dinwiddie; John Maſon, of Lunenburg; or to

DUNCAN ROSE.

Peterſburg, April 27, 1797. (6w)

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND, lying in Dinwiddie county, 14 miles above Peterſburg, on Hatcher's Run, containing by ſurvey 621 acres, with a plantation ſufficient to work ſix or eight hands to advantage, under good fences, and all neceſſary houſes, viz. a dwelling-houſe, kitchen, meat-houſe, dairy, granary, ſtables, and barnes; with an apple orchard of 180 trees, a peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees—The quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco, and every kind of grain that is common to be planted in this part of the country. Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt of November next, and the Land will be ſhewed by Mr. Heartwell Leath, who reſides on the premiſes. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM WILLS.

Wakefield, March 18, 1797. 3m

FOR SALE,

SIXTEEN hundred and ſixty acres of LAND, in Lunenburg county, lying on Great Nottoway river, within one mile of Hungry Town, and fifty-five of Peterſburg; the land has two plantations on it, with improvements ſufficient to accommodate two families, with neceſſary houſes for cropping and farming, the moſt of them almoſt new; with orchards of apples and peaches juſt coming into their prime; there is about one hundred acres of low grounds, one third of which is ſtill to clear, the high land is remarked for producing tobacco and wheat of a good quality, there is land cleared ſufficient to work twelve hands to advantage and in prime order for cropping, being well incloſed under good fences; the land lies ſo that it may be divided into two parts—the ſettlements were placed with that view on high and healthy ſituations with remarkable good water—I ſhall ſay nothing more, preſuming thoſe who would wiſh to purchaſe, will firſt view the property. The terms of ſale is one third down, the other two thirds at two annual payments, with intereſt from the day of ſale, if not punctually paid. The price may be known by applying to me living on the premiſes.

JOHN BARNES.

N. B. If the above time of payment is not agreeable to a purchaſer, they may be made ſo, by paying intereſt on the balance, after the firſt payment is made.

May 3, 1797. (eo4p)

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly, to lay off a Town at Hicks's Ford, on the North ſide of Meherrin River, on the land of the Subſcriber.

BELFIELD STARKE.

April 6, 1797. (tAug.)

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Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that his business will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requests, that all those who are indebted to him will come forward to adjust and settle their respective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to those who owe him balances above six months. JOHN BELL

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

HAVE just received an additional supply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets.—Also a large and general assortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other seasonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for sale on the usual terms, at their store in Bollingbrook street.

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres and Swandowns.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.
Sheerings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muslins.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat assortment of Sattins, Lustrings, and Persians.
Table and Tea China, in setts.
Glass and Queens ware assorted.
Fresh Teas.
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old
Bar Iron, Castings, Salt.
Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
Cheese, Chocolate.
Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796. tf

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE.

THAT valuable place the subscriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouse, 58 from Petersburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the best stands for a Store, being central of a wealthy settlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and eaty to work, the greatest part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good springs convenient, and one of the best places for raising of hogs, &c —there is enough cleared land in the best order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings consist of a very convenient dwelling house situated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two story high, three chimneys with seven fire places—also several other buildings which will answer for a Store, and other out houses. Any further description is unnecessary, as the purchaser would wish to view the premises, which may be seen at any time on application to the subscriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I ask being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a discount of 12½ per cent. shall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

Petersburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly, passed last session, for the purpose of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Causeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is proposed:

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000	Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000	ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500	ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100	ditto	700
12 ditto of	50	ditto	600
400 ditto of	10	ditto	4000
8 do. last drawn	500	ditto	1500
426 Prizes			11800
1 074 Blanks			
1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is			15000
Left for the purposes of the Scheme			3200

Tickets may be had at the Post Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commissioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-house on Thursday the first day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finished. The Prizes will be paid so soon as the drawing is finished, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Those Prizes which are not applied for within six months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Scheme. CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
} Commissioners.

Petersburg, March 18, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE LONG STORE nearly opposite Cedar-Point Warehouse, and at present occupied by Messrs Swann and Ellis, Cabinet-makers. For terms, apply to

JOHN WILDER.

April 18, 1797. (tf.)

THE term of the late Philip W. Jackson's lease of the Tenement and Plantation at Hungry-Town, will expire on the 1st. September next, from which period the subscriber would willingly rent it.—The situation of this stand for a back store is at this juncture particularly favourable, there being no store of consequence for a considerable distance to the Westward and Southward of it, and the people in the neighbourhood are generally honest, industrious, and forehanded.

I would likewise rent a convenient store-house with a large lumber house, situate near Boyd's ware house. CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO.

Petersburg, May 1, 1797. (4w)

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription

The Works of the Celebrated

THOMAS PAINE;

To which will be added,

BISHOP WATSON'S

Excellent Reply to Mr Paine's Age of Reason.

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

I. This work will contain all Mr Paine's writings, both those in this Country and in Europe—except his Letter to the President. This edition will, therefore, beside his recent publications, contain many other of his earlier productions which never appeared in any former edition of his works.

II. It will be printed with a new type, on fine paper, in two octavo volumes (containing about 500 pages each) handsomely bound and lettered, and delivered to Subscribers at Four Dollars payable on delivery.

When it is considered that the genious of this extraordinary man has long been employed in discussing those highest—those dearest interests of Society—THE RIGHTS OF MAN—which he has treated with a perspicuity, and energy, hardly to be met with in any other writer on this important subject—And when it is remembered too, that to his seasonable and spirited writings the United States were indebted for much of their perseverance and success during the late war, and the final establishment of their free and happy government, it is hoped that every American will regard the possession of his works as a valuable acquisition to his library.

☞ Subscriptions received by the Printer hereof.

FOR SALE,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

TOWNSEND's Spain,
Anderson's Commerce,
Jefferson's Notes on Virginia,
Chesterfield's Letters,
Chatham's Life,
Colligan's Sketches,
Gil Blas,
Montague's Letters,
Stern's Sentimental Journey,
Lady's Library,
Law of Bailments,
Gilbert's Law of Evidence,
Smith's Essays,
Life of Christ,
Harvey's Meditations,
Cooke's Voyages,
Cook's Life,
Family Female Physician,
Family Physician,
Cullen's Practice,
Cheselden's Anatomical Tables,
Bell's Surgery,
Schrevali's Lexicon,
Quincey's Lexicon,
Bollingbrooke on History,
Bossuet's Universal History,
Davidson's Virgil,
Sterling's Virgil,
Alexander's Virgil,
Pope's Odyssey,
Homer's Iliad,
Lavater's Physiognomy,
Bennett's Strictures,
World Displayed,
Winterbottom's History of America,
Guthrie's Geography improved, with Maps,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Morse's Geography,
Edward's on Affections,
Washington's Letters,
President's Speeches,
Lee's Memoirs,
Episcopal Prayer Books,
Hopkinson's Works,
Johnson's Works
Thompson's Works,
Pope's Works,
Shakespear's Works,
Sterne's Works,
Milton's Works,
Bollingbrooke's Works,
Peter Pindar's Works,
Godwin's Political Justice,
History of Man,
Goldsmith's Animated Nature,
Cox's Switzerland,
Kames's, on Criticism,
Kane's Sketches,
Davies's Sermons,
Newton on the Prophecies,
Winchester on the Prophecies,
Don Quixote,
Mirror,
Spectator,
Lookerson, a Modern Periodical Publication,
Raynal's Indies,
Robertson's India,
Plutarch's Lives,
Coxe's View of the United States,
Henry's Britain,
Rollin's Ancient History,
Smith's Essays,
Marmontel's Tales,
Zimmerman on Solitude,
Arabian Nights,
Roderic Random,
Rambler,
Sherlock's Discourses,
History of France,
—— of England,
—— of Court of Berlin,
—— of American Revolution,
—— of French Revolution,
—— of Massachusetts,
—— of Vermont,
—— of New-Hampshire,
—— of Nova-Scotia,
Nicholson's Philosophy,
Fergusson's Astronomy,
Fergusson on Civil Society.

Together with a variety of other Books too extensive to be here enumerated

ALSO,

Several Novels, Romances and Fables, in French and French and English—Greek, Latin, French and English School Books—Maps and Prints—Writing Paper—Quills, Ink Powder, &c. &c.

And

THE AMERICAN FARMER'S GUIDE, a valuable Treatise on the management of Stock, raising Manure, and enriching and improving Lands.

PETERSBURG, April 18, 1797.

For *GLASGOW*,

THE SHIP

PEGGY,

THOMAS BOYD, Master,

A new British built ship, burthen about 480 hhds. Part of her cargo is engaged—will sail in all the month of April. For freight or passage apply to Mr. Gilbert Robertson, Norfolk; the master on board, or HECTOR M'NEILL.

Who has for sale,

A quantity of Liverpool Stov'd SALT, loose and in sacks—QUART BOTTLES in crates, Queens' Ware, and Stone Ware—which he will sell low for cash. Tobacco, or White Oak Barrel Staves delivered along side the Ship at City Point.

Petersburg, March 13, 1797. eotf

DR. ISAAC HALL,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has at his Shop on Bollingbrook Street, with an extensive assortment of fresh genuine MEDICINES,

1000 lbs. of Jesuits Bark,

of the very first quality:

Red and Black Lead, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Double Aquafortis, Crude Tartar; Spanish-Brown and Yellow Ocre ground in oil; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and a considerable variety of other articles.

The Bark can be furnished powdered in the best manner, or in the quill. Any one who wishes to supply himself with a large quantity of that important article, will find his account in an early application

Petersburg, March 6, 1797. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of GEORGE ROYSTER, deceased, of Mecklenburg county, are requested to make them immediately known to me.

The Court of the said county has passed an order for the Sheriff to take the Estate into his hands, and dispose of as much thereof, on a credit, until the 25th of December next, as will be sufficient to pay the debts—As soon as the claims are all made known to me, I shall lay them before the Court in order that I may be instructed which are to be first paid, &c.—I beg that no time may be lost in bringing forward the claims—Those creditors who on account of their living at a considerable distance, may find it inconvenient to bring in their claims, can easily inclose me copies of their vouchers.—I wish to lay the claims against the Estate before the Court in next month, at which time I expect to return the account of sales, &c

All those indebted to the Estate, will please make immediate payment, for suits will, without much hesitation, be instituted commenced against them.

THOMAS VAUGHAN, deputy of WILLIAM JOHNSON, Sheriff of Mecklenburg county.

April 18, 1797. (ep 4w)

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS Christopher F Parnell, sailed master of the sloop Union, belonging to the subscriber, in October last, from Baltimore, bound to Boston; from whence he is supposed to have gone to the West Indies, and to have disposed of vessel and cargo, with a fraudulent intention of appropriating the same to his own use: And whereas a person last month arrived at Wilmington in this State, with a very large sum of money, and called himself Christopher Williams, who from suspicious circumstances was taken into custody, and on examination proved to be the above Parnell: And said Parnell having found means to obtain his liberty, crossed Roanoke river at this place some time last week, on his way Northwardly—The above reward will be paid to any person who will secure him so that he may be brought to justice, except taken in the county of Baltimore.—Said Parnell is about five feet seven inches high, slim built, small black eyes, black hair, dark complexion, much marked with the small pox, lisps a little when he speaks quick—He rode in a sulkey with springs, and drove a likely light grey mare.

JOHN MILLER, of Howard-street, Baltimore.

Halifax, (N. C.) May 6, 1797.

Copper Stills, and all sorts of Utensils, in Copper, Brass, or Tin-Plate.

HOLMES & NEW,

Copper-Smiths and Tin-Plate Workers, from Philadelphia,

At their MANUFACTORY, just below DUREL'S Tavern, in PETERSBURG,

MAKE and keep constantly by them an extensive assortment of strong copper stills and kettles, and all sorts of utensils usually made of plate tin; which for strength and workmanship they will warant equal to any imported, or made on this continent.—Upon a short notice they will furnish any person with stills, made in size, form and strength, agreeable to their purpose. Country stores supplied upon the best terms with any assortment of tin-ware. They repair stills, kettles, or utensils of tin plate, with fidelity and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms. They will give the best price for old copper, brass and pewter, either in cash, or in exchange for new work.

N. B. Copper and pewter worms made with crane necks or any other wise, such as may best suit the purchaser

Petersburg May 9, 1797. (eptf)

Blank Writs, for Sale at this Office.

NEWMARKET RACES,

COMMENCE the last Tuesday in May next, and continue three days, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying weight for age the 1st and 2d days.

1st. day a purse of 100l 4 mile heats.

2d. day a purse of 100 dolls. or upwards, 2 miles heats.

3d. day a give and take Sweepstake, weight for age and size, five feet the standard, entrance 25 Guineas each, 75 Guineas is subscribed already; the subscription will be kept open till the Month preceeding the Races; no Horse will be allowed to start at Newmarket unless the Rider is dressed agreeable to the former rules.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treasurer.

The SADDLE RACES continue to be the last Saturday in every month till the Fall Races are over, with a catch on each. J. B.

March 3, 1797.

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of Dinwiddie, Crawford and Company, for dealings at their store in Hillsborough, under the management of David Ruffin; in Dinwiddie, of Robert Turnbull; in Brunswick, of Thomas Crawford; in Mecklenburg, of William Turnbull; and in Charlotte, of Robert Burton and William Duncan; and their store in Warren county, North Carolina, under William Duncan and William Cole; are desired to take notice, that in consequence of a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, the subscribers are now in possession of the books, bonds, and other specialties, belonging to the different stores in that concern, and are exclusively authorised to collect the debts.

The respective debtors are requested to make immediate payment to us, or either of us, and are prohibited from making payment on account of such debts to any other person, even although they altered the nature of such debts, by giving new bonds or other specialties in name of Robert Turnbull, or Robert Turnbull and Charles Duncan; or although any of the bonds may be assigned to any other person. In either of these cases, the debtors will please observe, that by the abovementioned decree, they are only safe in paying such debts to the subscribers, or to those they may hereafter appoint collectors, or to Capt. Thomas Vaughan of Mecklenburg, who, they continue collector of the debts due the store in Charlotte; and as those debts have been so long due, and as the above concern has been remarkable for granting indulgence, we hope the debtors will immediately come forward and make the best payments in their power, and grant new specialties for such part as they are at this time unable to pay, in which case a reasonable time will still be given, otherways no longer can be expected. And the several lawyers, sheriffs, and other collectors in Virginia and North Carolina, who may be in possession of money, bonds, and other papers belonging to said company, (although in name of Robert Turnbull) are solicited to consider themselves as accountable to us only for the papers and their collections.

CHARLES DUNCAN,
COLIN CAMPBEL.

Petersburg, March 22, 1797.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Duncan and Turnbull, for dealings at their late store in Petersburg, under the management of William Cole, will please take notice, that in consequence of a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, the books, bonds, &c. of that concern, are now in the possession of the subscribers, who are exclusively authorised to collect the said debts.

The respective debtors are requested to make immediate payment to us, or either of us, and prohibited from making payment to any other person, although a reassignment of any of the bonds may have been made to any other person; and as long indulgence has been given, the debtors are solicited without delay, to call on us and adjust their accounts; and when it appears they are unable to pay the whole, a moderate time will still be allowed for part. But those that neglect this friendly admonition, may expect to be prosecuted without respect of persons.—And the several lawyers, sheriffs, or other collectors, who may be in possession of any money, papers, &c. belonging to the concern, are only accountable to us, and are requested to communicate the same to

CHARLES DUNCAN,
COLIN CAMPBEL.

Petersburg, March 22, 1797.

Petersburg, May 1, 1797.

I INTEND to leave this State for a few months. All those indebted to me are desired to make payment to PETER COUTART, jun. during my absence—and those unto whom I owe, are requested to call on me for immediate payment. HYACINTH GOBBE.

DOCTOR PERKINS's

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing Office*, Petersburg,

(If applied for soon.)

THE numerous Evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of these Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing testimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

FOR SALE.

ONE undivided half of Westbrook Warehouse. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber.

G. WILSON.

Petersburg, May 5, 1797. (tf.)